PEACE, STEED FINDS

SOLUTION HERE

Brings Nearer Reciprocal **Understanding of English** Speaking Nations.

ULSTER ACTION AWAITED

Large Hearted Statesmanship Would Crown American Satisfaction.

By WICKHAM STEED.

(Copyright, 1921, by United News.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- At the risk of appearing to slight many hundreds of ne paragraph from the editorial comnent of the least Anglophile of promi-

The King congratulates Mr. Lloyd and so does the rest of the for liberty that has lasted nore than 700 years. The British Emthousand battleships. The greatest force is solidarity." This joursaying and thinking in the United States to-day, after reading the full text of the Irish settlement.

Alters Political Values.

last evening I had occasion to discuss the news of the Irish settlement with an American domestic politics will be pro-found. It will alter many political val-ues that had been regarded as fixed quantities in our public life. Deeply, too, will it affect our foreign relation-ships. At a moment when the decisions awaiting the assent of the Japanese Government nothing could have been happier augury than these tidings Irish peace."

of happier augury than these tidings of Irish peace."

Some shrewdly argue that an Irish actilement removes any doubt that might otherwise have been felt whether Tokio will sanction the arrangements to which the Japanese delegation have agreed. As Mr. Balfour truly said in his New York speech on Monday night, the only part that the British delegation could take in the conference was to follow where America led and gladly to support the great American initiative. He could not say, though it is true, that without wholehearted British support the success of the Washington conference might not have been completely assured. Those who imagined that, for one reason or another, American and British policies would prove incompatible were quickly undeceived, but the notion may have lurked in some quarters that effective cooperation between the American and British peoples would in practice be impossible.

Irish settlement, which has been achieved—as it was indispensable that it should be achieved—by British and Irish states—manship within the framework of the British commonwealth of nations, strengthens at once the loose jointed co-hesion of the empire, and the tendencies in the United States toward a reciprocal understanding between all the English speaking nations for the furtherance and maintenance of what Mr. Balfour called "the greatest of all political causes, the cause of ordered freedom."

A fortunate chance has enabled me to secure indisputable evidence of the manner in which the news of the Irish settlement was received by Sinn Fein head-quarters in this country. The satisfaction expressed by Sinn Fein head-quarters in the response to outside in-Irish settlement, which has been achieved american in response to outside in-quiries might not have been the true reflection of their immost thoughts, but no such qualification attaches to the views they have privately given to their riews they have privately given to their prominent supporters in various parts of the United States. It is, therefore, pleasant to be able to record that their opinions thus confidentially uttered are entirely consonant with their public or semi-public statements. There is no reason to doubt the glad sincerity of their acceptance of the terms of settlement.

Pending the arrival of the decision of the Japanese Government, which is hardly expected to reach Washington before the end of the week, progress in the transformation of the Irish settleeagerly watched in this country. By no excellent features of the settlement is excellent features of the settlement is felt to be the arrangements in regard to Ulster. Strong hope is entertained that Ulster will not exclude herself from the Irish Free State, this hope being strongat in quarters—which are more numerous in the United States than is commonly supposed—where the position of Ulster in the past has been most clearly appreciated. A display of large hearted statesmanship by the Ulster leaders at this juncture is alone needed to put a crown upon American satisfaction at

crown upon American satisfaction at the outcome of the Irish negotiations.

The efforts to stimulate the apprehengions of the American public lest the arrangements provisionally made by the conference should imply the entanglement of the United States in some sort of allience with other Powers are full. of alliance with other Powers are fail-ing for want of substantial basis. As I have repeatedly indicated, the main re-sults of the conference, if accepted by the Japanese Government, will probably the adoption of the 5-5-3 ratio of the adoption of the 5-5-3 ratio or capital ship strength as between the United States, the British Empire and Japan; this ratio may be found contin-gent upon an undertaking not to fortify strategic islands in the Pacific, which in strategic islands in the Pacific, which in mean the non-fortification of Guam; this ratio and undertaking may be embodied in an instrument requiring ratification by the Senate, and it is not doubted that such ratification would be

LOOKING IN on the conference

English Editor Believes Irish Settlement Has Happy Influence and Improves Anglo-American Relations-Balfour's Role Believed to Be to Bury Alliance With Japan.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Now it can be told," as Sir Philip

Nothing, one is told, stood so stonly the way of a closer, more armpatic understanding between the Britin Empire and the United States to op war, than the row between John ull and his other island. With millions of Irish sympathizers in America, the quarrel got into our politics decades ago and has had an uphappy influence upon domestic affairs. Moreover, it defeated the best efforts of the doctors to heal a traditional lesion between Britons and Americans.

The good understanding between Irish and English is certain to forward the work of the conference in forming some sort of gentlemen's agreement between the United States and the British Empire to stand back to back at the gates of the temple of Janus. All the undercurrents of the conference run to this, its principal object. The tidings from Downing Street are very cheering, therefore, to the President and to Mr. Hughes, to Mr. Balfour and and his associates and to the British imperial delegates. Not even Hughes's great speech at the conference opening inspired more elation

At the British headquarters the opinion as to Lloyd George's coming remains what it was—that he won't. Maybe it is wiser to await the impulses Maybe it is wiser to await the impulses of this surprising statesman, exponent of the unexpected. If you are interested in the possibility of his visiting the United States get a daisy if there is such a flower obtainable, and resort to the old device of lovers seeking the truth: "He will—he won't—he will—

Men of power, whether Premiers or plutocrats or gang leaders on the Bowery, have their "yes men." That is to say, they find it useful, doubtless agreeable, to have at elbow individuals who invariably agree with their ideas. Col. House will be complimented, one feels, when it is recalled that he was "yes man" for Mr. Wilson for several years. An English writer on polities says that Arthur James Balfour is Lloyd George's "no man." He says that whenever the Premier wants to say "no" and flinches

"no" to Japanese demands for renewal of the British-Japanese alliance.

Washington, D. C., which was a shadow is sky of the conference it was a the black quarrel between the hand Irish. Lloyd George, pieces hou's skin with a bit of the fox. S. probably, the murderous discording the murderous discording the murderous discording the murderous discording to the certain success of a historic Parliación fumanity. You glimpse on all a the happy mood inspired by the sof the Irish settlement.

American.

Anterican.

Anter

The word "communique," like a French relation, "camouflage," seems to have been absorbed by the great sponge called the English language. Another of the horrors of war. The brief digests of opinions given and decisions recorded in the quiet committee work of the conferences are issued not as statements but as "communiques." as statements but as "communiques."
Hughes, referring to such an outgiving
the other day, seemed not too certain
of the appropriateness of the term, saying, "a communique, gentlemen, if you
can call it that." "Covenant," dug from
the Bible to fit the exalted mood of
Versailles, seems to have gone by the
board.

have their interesting personalities. One of the youngest officials of the various groups is A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenbergh, secretary to the delegation from the Netherlands. He makes you think of an alert youngster just out of an American college rather than a seasoned diplomat—hair brushed straight back, clothes with the Fifth avenue smartness, vigorous, friendly manner. He married an American girl of Baltimore.

The French are always to the fore in The French are always to the fore in attractive manners and customs. Academically, you will be interested to know that they provided themselves with baby bottles of grampagne, the smallest containers of the giggles of peasant girls ever seen in this country, no bigger than "nips" of a liquid once known, in a strangely remote period, as stout.

These are carried inconspicuously in coat

NAVAL AGREEMENT

Continued from First Page.

that characterized discussions of the subject a week ago. Every delegate in fatuousness of hoping for an alliance of Great Britain, Japan and the United States as the representatives of the first two named governments would un-

The alternative for this is a plan providing for treaties negotiated by China

herself under the disinterested protection of every other country in the world. Substantial progress has been made ut this direction through acceptance of the principles proposed by Mr. Root which have already resulted in the cooperation of foreign nations in the effort to remove obstacles constructed by outside influences.

Chinese Demands.

In accepting the reforms incident to this ambition on the part of the United States the representatives of this Government have zealously labored to convince the Chinese mind of the possibilities of some of the demands made by the delegates from that country which would unjustly abridge the long established and legitimate rights of Japan, Great Britain and France and which are not antagonistic to the interests of China.

The American delegates believe they have made great progress in this direction although partisan elements bota in China and the United States do not appear to think so.

These outside agencies have demanded the annulment and repudiation of obligations that are regarded as valid in the case of Japanese assertion of regularly acquired rights in Manchuria which have already been recognised by

world.

It appears to be reasonably certain that China will regain control of her own post offices, customs, the regulation of tariffs, direct operation of wireless and communications and be relieved from the presence of foreign troops (Japanese) as soon as she is able to provide the proper protection. Furthermore, Chinese made laws will replace those enjoyed by nations exercising the privileges of extraterritorialty in Chinese territory.

The manner in which the Chinese delegates have conducted themselves in the direct negotiations with those of Japan over Shantung encourages the belief to-night that an agreement with be

(Japanese) as soon as she is able to provide the proper protection. Furthermore, Chinese made laws will replace those enjoyed by nations exercising the privileges of extraterritorialty in Chinese territory.

The manner in which the Chinese and British experts attend the "conversations" and Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour are ready to step in at any time delegates have conducted themselves in the direct negotiations with those of Japan over Shantung encourages the belief to-night that an agreement will be reached. Any prediction as to this point, however, would be indiscreet until an agreement is actually forthcoming. The Japanese delegates up to date have displayed a sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties confronting their Chinese conference, and reasonable regard for suggestions made by the latter.

It is experent the information has been were envolved in the tenorers and outside of the conference. The conversations" and outside of the purview of the conference. The exact contrary is true. American delegation was in full sympathy with M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's idea and wished once more to suggest that M. Viviani's mere to be introduced once more to sugg

doubtedly like to have accomplished by
this Government and ratified by the
United States Senate.
Hope on this score has been abandomed and delegate discussion reduced
to a division of sentiment over alternatives. Representatives of the larger
Powers (with the probable exception of
the United States) have permitted little
doubt of their ambition to incorporate
understandings regarding Far Eastern
and Pacific matters in a joint treaty to
which there will be four or more signatories. terms they are supported and encouraged by the American, British, French, and, in fact, all European delegates, who greatly desire the Shantung controversy be cettled out of court, as it were, and not projected into the conference.

Problem in Siberia.

viding for treaties negotiated by China direct with each of the other councries holding interests in the Far East. Both propects have a number of advantages. The United States Government is expected to acquiesce in reasonable suggestions that do not run counter to constitutional and popular inhibitions against direct alliances with either Great Britain or Japan.

In disposing of speculation on this score this afternoon the American delegates in conseding a measure of merit in the Japanese claims as to Manchuria, appear rejuctant to approach the Siberian problem, although they admit it must be squarely met and a definite statement with might be construed as hoeffle

gates aressed the statement that this Government "will not countenance agreements that might be construed as hoatile to the interests of any friendly Power."
The spokesman for this Government believed they have established its unself-ishness in the matter of naval armaments. Its chief desire is to prove its disinterestedness in the disposition of Far Eastern affairs.

They assert that the sole purpose the United States has oin view in respect to the latter proposition is to assist China to shake off foreign shackles which cave hindered her efforts to achieve independence and progress toward capable government. That is about as much as the Yap matter still stands. The states

the attitude of this Government in the Yap matter still stands. The statements of Secretaries Colby and Hughes that the United States could not recognize Japanese control over Yap cables are accepted as conclusive of this Government's determination to insist upon a more satisfactory arrangement, probably in the nature of the internationalization of communications centring in the little remote Pacific atom.

The most substantial progress made by conference bodies to-day was at the meeting of the Far East committee. Resolutions insuring the territorial integrity of China, providing for the use of Chinese wireless stations for official business of outside Governments and recognising the neutrality of China in

FAR EAST PROBLEM **NEARING ITS CRISIS**

Manchurian Question Now Threatens to Strain Conference Good Will.

FIRM HAND NEEDED

Chinese at Home Mistake 'Conversations' for 'Direct Negotiations.'

PROTEST BY CABLEGRAM

lem continues, and it is in this section of the Orient where the United States Government will have to take a firm stand in bringing about an understanding which will justify the American Con-

gress in approving scrapping any part of the American battle fleet and entering into an arrangement of any sort with the Japanese Government.

Adding to the disturbed situation, the South China Government at Canton, through Ma Soo, its representative, presented a plan for dealing with the China problem which calls for withdrawal of recognition of the Government of President Hsu-Shih-Chang.

It is apparent the information has been spread in China that the "conversations"

and the recognition of validity of the abrogation of the Kiao Chow convention on China's declaration of war against Germany.

"(b) The settlement of the Manchurian and Mongolian question in terms of the cancellation of the China-Japan treaty relating to south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia and notes relating thereto and the conversion of the railways in north and south Manchuria into Chinese state owned properties. Where the questions affecting railways and outer Mongolia require negotiation with Russia that is to be reserved for direct conversations between China and that Power.

"(c) The solution of the Tibetan question in terms of the recognition by Great Britain of Chinese sovereignty and the grant of Tibetan autonomy;

and the grant of Thetan autonomy:
"'(d) The relinquishment of leased ter-

"'(d) The restoration of settlements and concessions to China provided there is an interim period of a number of years, when their administration shall be vested in a council consisting of a Chinese chairman and members elected as to one-half by foreign taxpayers, and as to the other half by Chinese taxpayers, and the withdrawal of foreign troops, whether their presence be sanctioned by treaties or absolutely unwarranted."

was submitted:
"The subcommittee on drafting begs
to report the following resolution regarding radio stations in China: The
tepresentatives of the Powers hereinafter
named participatin: in the discussion
of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in
the conference on the limitation of

named participatin; in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the conference on the limitation of armaments, to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China. France Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, have resolved:

"1. That all radio stations in China whether maintained under the provisions of the international protocol of September 7, 1901, or in fact maintained in the grounds of any of the foreign legations in China, shall be limited in their use to sending and receiving Government messages and shall not receive or send commercial or personal or unofficial messages, including press matter; provided, however, that in case all other telegraphic communication is interrupted, then, upon official notification accompanied by proof of such interruption to the Chinese Ministry of Communications, such stations may arford temporary facilities for commercial, personal or unofficial nessages, including press. personal or unofficial messages, including press matter, until the Chinese Gov-ernment has given notice of the termina-tion of the interruption.

Character of Messages.

Canton Submits Proposals for
Adjustment of Pending
Difficulties.

"2. All radio stations operated within the territory of China by a foreign Government or the citizen or subject thereof under treaties or concessions of the Government of China shall limit the messages sent and received by the terms of the treaty for concessions under which the respective stations are maintained.

Maintained.

New York Heradd Bureau.

New York Heradd Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.

Both the American and Chinese delegations realize they are facing a crisis in dealing with the Far Eastern problem.

The American delegation realizes it must use a stronger policy in dealing with China on one side and with Japan and the Powers on the other.

The Chinese recognize it in the critical situation in which they find themselves in explaining to their own people the reasons and the nature of the direct conversations they are carrying on with Japan relative to Shantung. Not only have some of the experts of the Chinese delegation remed.

"3. In case there be any radio station of maintained in the territory of China by a foreign Government or citizens or subjects thereof without the authority of the Chinese Government, such station and all the plant, apparatus and material thereof shall be transferred to and taken over by the Government of China, to be operated under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Communications upon fair and full compensation to the owners for the value of the installation, as soon as the Chinese Ministry of Communications is prepared to operate the same effectively for the general public benefit.

"4. If any questions shall arise as to the radio stations in leased territories, in the South Manchuria Rallway zone of in the French concession at Shanghai, they shall be regarded as matters for discussion between the Chinese Government or citizens. 3. In case there be any radio station

tung. Not only have some of the experts of the Chinese delegation resigned, but others have threatened to leave the delegation, while one of the Chinese delegates is understood to have submitted his resignation directly to Pekin and then withdrew it.

Manchuria Looms Nearer.

While this disturbance is gathering about the position of the Chinese delegation the inevitable direction of the conference toward the Manchurian problem continues, and it is in this section of the Orient where the United States Government will have to take a firm

Viviant Urges Agreement.

"M. Viviani gave his unreserved sup-port to the resolution proposed by the committee on draft, which, he said, indibut it was most desirable that further progress should be made. To this end a general agreement should be reached which would result in the regulation, for dent Hsu-Shih-Chang.

The Japanese delegation injected the Manchurian question into the deliberations of the committee on Far Eastern affairs by making an exception relative to radio control in Manchuria to the general agreement should be reached which would result in the regulation, for the greatest moral and material benefit or all concerned, of the competition now prevailing with regard to wireless telegraphy in China—a competition which, if prolonged, might easily result in a hopelation is the result of evident misunderstanding in China as to the nature of the "conversations" going on between Japan and China relative to Shantung. It is apparent the information has been

Government.
"The chairman then stated that the

and Dr. Alfred Sze know this and they will attek by their guns.

It is confidently expected that the negotiations relative to Shantung will be successfully concluded, but the tug of war will come when the question of Manchuria is reached.

Canton Offers Solution.

The alternative plan which Ma Soo, for the Canton Government, submitted to the conference to-day includes these provisions:

Japan with reference to the leased territories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indian Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indian Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indian Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indian Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indian Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indian Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Port Arthur Indiance Politories in Kiaochow and Kwantung peninsula, namely Por

in conference to-day includes these provisions:

"The principle of territorial integrity affirms the indivisibility of the territory of the Chinese Republic, inside and outside the great wall, and China's sovereismty in each and every part thereof. This involves:

"(a) The settlement of the Shantung question in terms of the cancellation of the China-Japan treaty relating to Shantung and notes relating thereto and the recognition of validity of the abrogation of the Kiao Chow convention on China's declaration of war against Germany.

"(b) The settlement of the Manchurian and Mongolian question in terms of the concellation of the China-othurian and Mongolian question in terms of the cancellation of the China-othurian and Mongolian question in terms of the cancellation of the China-othurian and Mongolian question in the statement that treaty, cannot be expected to subscribe.

"It is, however, gratifying to note the reference to the fact referred to in the statement that Japan obtained her retarded to subscribe.

"It is, however, gratifying to note the reference to the fact referred to in the statement that Japan obtained her retarded to the saturation and treasure, because this assurance appears to confirm the views of the Chinese delegation that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China peopardizes that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China not directly from ther views of the Chinese delegation that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China not directly from the views of the Chinese delegation that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China not directly from the views of the Chinese delegation that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China not directly from the views of the Chinese delegation that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China not directly from the views of the China leased territories in China not directly from the views of the China leased territories in China leased territories in China leased territories in China leas

herself in these leased areas.
"'As to the leased territory of As to the leased territory of Kwantung province, namely, Port Arthur and Dalny, its original term will expire in 1925, and while an extension to ninety-nine years was obtained by Japan in 1915, it was obtained in such circumstances that the dispute about its validity remains one of the most grave outstanding questions between China and Japan.

Historic Road of Invasion.

"Both Port Arthur and Dalny are situated in Manchuria, which is an important part of Chinese territory. Not only does the national safety of China rely upon the safeguardins of Manchuria as an integral portion of the Chinese Republic because these three eastern provinces, as the Chinese call Manchuria, have been the historic road of invasion into China throughout past centuries, but also the security of the economic life of the Chinese people depends in a very vital measure upon the centuries, but also the security of the conomic and as to the other half by Chinese taxpayers, and the withdrawal of foreign troops, whether their presence be sanctioned by treatles or absolutely unwarranted."

RADIO REGULATION
IN CHINA SUGGESTED

Subcommittee Reports a Solution for Wireless Disputes.

Washington, Dec. 7 (Associated Press).—The Far Eastern committee issued the following communique after its meeting to-day:

"The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions mer at 11 o'clock this morning, December 7: in the Pan-American Building. All of the delegates were present except Ambassador Shidehare and Senator Underwood. The following "As to the statement that assurance in the condition of reciprocity.

"As to the statement that assurance in the condition of reciprocity."

"As to the statement that assurance in the part of conservation and development with the geomomic like conservation and development with the surplus capital of the world of the conservation and development with the gurplus capital of the world of the surplus capital of the world

port of the subcommittee on draft regard to radio stations in China as submitted;

"The subcommittee on drafting begs report the following resolution restricting radio stations in China: The presentatives of the Powers hereinafter under participating in the discussion Pacific and Far Eastern questions in e conference on the limitation of maments, to wit, the United States America, Belgium, the British Emre, China, France Italy, Japan, the thereinands and Portugal, have resolved:

"I. That all radio stations in in in a whether maintained under the ovisions of the international consortium that the vital interests of Japan in Manchiffia shall be safeguarded, the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time, to express an opinion as to the question of its accuracy. Should such assurance have been given they could not, however, conocal their feeling that it cannot be reconciled with the principle which was adopted by the conference on November 21, of respect for the sovenignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative of the Pacific. This seems to be general opinion of our naval men day. There, is a like the proposition of the three of the formation of the international consortium that the vital interests of Japan in Manchiffia shall be safeguarded, the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time of the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time of the formation of the interests of Japan in Manchiffia shall be safeguarded, the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time of the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time of the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time of the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time of the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consult

Protection of Hongkong "As to the leased territory of Kow-icon, leased to Great Britain, much is to be said for the importance of Hong-kong to the trade of nations and for the way in which its facilities are made accessible to the traders of the world, and while there may be a necessity to provide for the protection of the Hongkong harbor in the interests of such trade, the retention of Kowloon may not necessarily be, in the view of the Chinese delegation, the sole solution of this problem.

"In making the foregoing statement however, the Chinese delegation have desired only to make their position clear,

is in substance a corollary of the first of the four resolutions adopted by this of the four resolutions adopted by this committee on November 21. This subject would not be presented for discussion except for the fact that in the past China's rights in this respect have been grievously disregarded. I need only refer you to the Russo-Japanese war, which, so far as land operations are concerned, was fought wholly upon Chinese soil. Again, at the time of the military expedition against Tsingtao in the late war, belligerent troops landed at a point 150 miles from the leased territory of Kiao-Chow.

of Kiac-Chow.
"It is clear that should similar incl. dents occur there would be furnished just cause of complaint by the non-of-fending belligerent Power not only against the offending belligerent Power but also against China herself. Furthermore they would tend to we throughout the world the respect di time of war to neutral Powers. these preliminary remarks I leave question to the pleasure of this

meet to-morrow, December 8, at 11 o'clock A. M."

MOCHIZUKI HOPES FOR AMITY WITH JAPAN Power May Change, but Friendship Depends on People

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Kotaro Mochi zuki, a leader of the Japanese Parliaent Government, who is attending the nent friendship between the United States and Japan which he will deliver to the Parliamentary body. G. Elsujiro Uvehara, also a member of Parliament, accompanied him.

Mr. Mochizuki told the President that although, political characteristics.

Mr. Mochizuki told the President that although political changes in Japan might place different parties in governmental power, as in the United States, the friendship between the two nations would depend upon the peoples. Any armament differences which experts might raise, he added, would be offset by the fact that statesmanship governed the discussion. governed the discussion

CHINESE STUDENTS OBJECT.

rotest Direct Shantung Parley With Japanese.

About two hundred Chinese students a American universities, including Yale, 'rinceton, Harvard, Columbia and other astitutions as far west as Wisconsin, net at Columbia University yesterday and passed resolutions protesting against direct negotiations between Japan and China on Shantung and the "Twenty-one Demands."

The resolutions urged that the "con-versations" with the Japanese delegates

be terminated immediately: that Shan-iung and the twenty-one demands be presented at once to the conference, and that if these issues be disregarded, China should withdraw.

GIFT KETTLES OUT TO-DAY.

Salvationists Want to Provide Baskets for 25,000.

Salvation Army kettles will appear in Salvation Army kettles will appear in the streets to-day in the annual campaign for funds to provide 25,000 Christmas dinners to be distributed by basket on Christmas Eve. Nearly 200 kettles will be set up at the important traffic points with Salvation "lassies" on duty. Five hundred motion picture houses have collections will be taken in the

audiences.
Each of 5,000 baskets is to contain food for a family of five for at least two meals. Children of the poor also will

FIRE THREATENS L ROAD.

Reserves Called Out to Blaze in East 106th Street. Fire that started last night in the plant of the Harlem Infant Wear Company, 201-203 East 106th street, threatened the Third avenue elevated railroad for a time, but was extinguished before it reached the structure. Traffic

was not interfered with. The fire damaged the second and third loor of the building and attracted such large crowd that reserves from the last 104th street station were sum-

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Knickerbocker Company

U. S. IN THE PACIFIC

Her Interests Almost Identical

By GRASER SCHORNSTHEIMER. spatch to THE NEW YORK HERALL

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7. Holland may be expected to stand with the United States on the problems of the Pacific. This seems to be the general opinion of our navai men today. There is also talk as to the possibility of Tokio's reply to the query of the Japanese delegates being a counterproposal. Rumors are coming thick and fast during this period of comparative inaction. It is a situation of "wz-r water everywhere and scarce of grop to drink." The one certain point is that the United States is standing firmly on the Hughes plan as originally offered.

It is understoon Holland intends to oftlify a number of bases in the East noise. This information probably did quarters, for it is supposed that particular Japan will register obj

and unless the committee wish to continue discussion at this meeting the Chinese delegation desire to reserve for the future further observations on the question of the leased territory.

"The proposal of the Chinese delegation that China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party was unanimously adopted after a statement made by Dr. Wang as follows:

"The proposition advanced by the Chinese delegation is an obvious one. It is in substance a corollary of the first make Borneo their point



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10c

Dromedary





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T. KIRKPATRICK & CO. 624 FIFTH AVENUE, at Fiftieth Street



A Pleasure to Serve

Service that is cheerful, willing and competent, rendered by employees who serve as though they found pleasure in it-this is all but a lost art.

The finest hotels realize the value of this kind of service, which is now available in New York's highest class office building-the

CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING

Here, cheerful acquiescence to every requirement of tenants is marked, all the way down from the Superintendent to the bootblack in the barber shop.

Only the finest type of employees are accepted and they are carefully trained in the ideals of service maintained in this building. We have extra employees in each department to make this service abundant, and a matron in charge of a women's rest room.

"A pleasure to serve" is the keynote of the service in the building-a motto for every employee.

Here, desire to please you does not end with the signing of your lease; moreover, you will find the rentals distinctly low, ranging from \$1200 up.

SUSHMARA 50 East 42d Street Renting and Managing Agent

TAYLOR COMPANY BUILDERS